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occupational exposure and its implications for pesticide risk assessment.

**Results:** Para-occupational and residential pesticide exposures are clearly documented in North America. The studies showed increased exposures for farm children compared to non-farm children. A smaller increase was seen in some studies of farm spouses. Major sources of exposure included workers' boots, clothes and vehicles. Children who were present during spraying showed even higher levels of exposure. Proximity of the home to spraying locations explained some, but not all, of the home exposure reported. Epidemiologic studies showed higher rates and risks of cancer and decreased neurobehavioral performance in children whose parents had occupational exposure to pesticides.

**Conclusions:** (Arial, 8pt, bold) text (Arial, 8pt) dummy text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, text, dummy text, dummy text, text.

Pope III CA, Ezzati M, and Dockery DW. Fine-Particulate Air Pollution and Life Expectancy in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2009;360:376-86.